Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/02/22: CIA-RDP01-01773R000100130069-5



MARRING P. BANCKOPT, B. ANDREW PHEETIN, Vice Procides MONTHON CHESTN, Vice Procides SVAN VALLE, T PRANCIS A. COX, Secretary-Treasurer

TURNIN CATLEDON, Busselive Better JUNIN B. CAKER, Betterfal Page Better

LEGTER MANKEL, Accordate Mili JAMES RESTON, Associate Editor

The Segregated City

STAT

STAT

The greater the progress on the political front in the uset for equality, the more apparent becomes the omplicated and stubborn character of the nation's acial problem. Last week brought fresh evidence oth of political progress and social stalemate.

In Alabama, Negroes voted in large numbers, many I them for the first time in their lives, in the Demosatie primary. The majority of them showed better udement than did some of their own leaders or their white compatriots. They did not ignore the grimary, some Negro radicals had urged; neither sid they ote as a solid racial bloc, as some of their more ragmatic leaders had suggested. The vice voting vas done by the whites who in their unreasoning fear filled to the faintly ludicrous gubernatorial candiiacy of Mrs. George C. Wallace.

For their part, the majority of Negro voters winced discriminating judgment. Where the issue of acial injustice was clear-cut, they helped defeat segegationists such as Al Lingo in his campaign for beriff of Jefferson County (Birmingham) andbough he is disputing the outcome—James G. Clark fr. the incumbent sheriff in Selms. The police dogs and water hoses of recent years had not been forgotten. But in other counties where Negroes are in he majority, they re-elected white incumbents in preference to their Negro opponents. Fair treatment of past years had also not been forgotten. In short, they acted nice more experienced voters elsewhere, choosing on the basis of issues and individual performance and not of monolithic racial solidarity.

But while Negroes in the Deep South voted freely, those elsewhere in the nation still encountered baffiling obstacles. Harold Howe 2d, the United States Commissioner of Education, told an audience at Columbia. University that the Federal Government had failed in its search for quick solutions to de facto school segregation in the North. "Quicksands of legal interpretation" barred the way, Mr. Howe reported. On Capitol Hill, the outlook for the Administration's new civil rights bill was unpromising. Senator Everett Dirksen, the Republican floor leader, denounced a Federal ban on housing discrimination as "unconstitutional."

Meanwhile, the steady outflow of white persons from the cities to the suburbs continues. The New York City Health Department, for example, estimated that between 1960 and 1964, a half-million white persons left New York City and were, in effect, replaced by 400,000 Negroes and Puerto Ricans. Yet the Federal Government's rent subsidy plan, which is the only new program devised to reverse the pattern of housing segregation, ran into fresh opposition in Congress. The House Appropriations Committee deleted the funds for rent subsidies in the budget for the next fiscal year.

Clearly, the American people have not yet faced up squarely to the problem of racial segregation, Northern school segregation arises from segregated neighborhoods. Federal action to outlaw discriminatory practices in housing and a rent subsidy program are only preliminary moves in the major effort needed to crack these walls of apartness.

binding or to expand the membership of the Advisory Board to include qualified people from literature and the arts. The Pulitzer Prises have been a great and constructive force in American life; their distinction ought not be allowed to diminish.

C.I.A.'s Congressional Immunity

Congressional supervision of the Central Intelligence Agency is seriously deficient. The 150 resolutions introduced in Congress on this subject over the past two decades reflect a persistent concern. Yet successive Administrations and the C.I.A. itself have blocked approval of all of these resolutions. The latest effort to establish more effective controls over this clandestine infra-government is encountering the same resistance.

Senator Russell and his "Secret Seven"-a Senate subcommittee selected, with C.I.A. screening, from the Armed Services and Appropriations Committeeshave just rejected Senator Fulbright's proposal that their group be broadened and revitalized by including three members of the Fereign Relations Committee. This mild but useful proposal was designed to permit closer scrutiny of C.I.A. activities affecting foreign policy without going to the extent of establishing a powerful new monitoring body comparable to the Joint Committee for Atomic Energy.

Tighter control of the C.L.A, by the Administration the first essential, has been imposed since the Bay of Pigs fiasco. But such control is no substitute for legislative supervision as part of the system of checks and balances of our constitutional government. The latest proof of inadequate control concerns the propriety of the Administration letting C.I.A. analysts present official arguments to American readers in the guise of independent scholarship.

The article on the Vietcong in the current issue of Foreign Affairs by George A. Carver-whose identity as a full-time C.I.A. employe was not disclosed -raises many questions. It is little justification to argue, as the C.I.A. evidently does, that the article was written by Mr. Carver in a private capacity and that the agency merely cleared it for "security." So fine a line of responsibility cannot be drawn in the case of an undercover agency.

The C.I.A., along with the United States Information Agency, is restricted by its charter to overseas activity. It has no business to seek to influence or color domestic opinion. It is one thing for an authorized spokesman of the Government openly to present the evidence for the Administration's contention that the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam is nothing more than an instrument of North Vietnam's Communist party. It is quite another thing for a C.I.A. official to do so, particularly when his identity

Senator Fulbright is on sound ground in asking Admiral Raborn to explain the Carver incident. Beyond this, it is equally necessary to adopt Senator McCarthy's resolution calling for a "full and complete" study of the C.I.A. and its effect on foreign policy by a special subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committee. Much more Congressional review is needed than the occasional private hearings

or Appreciate depuble in the al-lied world thing is simply that it is so righ and powerful. No nation ever had such power to dominate or so little desire or will to dominate, as the United States, but it dominates anyway inevitably, indirectly, an

almost absent-mindedly.
The recent outcries our best friends in C against our economic infl in that country are the best illustration of the point, though d about th Dorope is work same problem. Through is ment in Canada, Americas trol 60 per cent of the Castellia petroleum industry, 52 per cen of mining and smelting, 35 pe cent of paper and pulp, atmest all of the Canadian rubber and auto industries.

The Paradex

Comporate decisions made the United States about inves ment, production, and muricute affect incentives, initiatives, exployment, and the standard of living in Canada.

Most of the time these Am ican decisions help the Ca dians. What we do south of the

Foreign

By C. L. SULEBRINGER

HONG KONG-Face is the Orient can become a matter of overriding importance, even transcending pragmatic reality. For both the United States and China this is now true of China this is now true of the Victnam war. Possibly this was not so in 1954 when Secretary Dulles first engaged us in pri tecting the Southeast A status quo or again in 1961 when President Kennedy decided to confront Communist dynamism in Lace and South Vietnam; but it certainly is true today.

Expulsion Possibilities

Should the United States be defeated or expelled in humilisting circumstances it is evident that no matter how apologists might pretend, there would be changes all over Asia and declining respect for our resolution and the worth of our guarantees. From Japan to India a trend would set in for accommodation with our enemies. Thailand would re-examine its commitments, Asian neutralists would again adore the political East, and Communist fortunes in Indonesia could rise once more in sanguinary retribution.

Intangibles must therefore play a weighty role in American policy considerations and something similar is true for China which has likewise staked immeasurable face on issues

Dogma a chance of ile ta hne tional vic shake the tion in As of the cons ing U.S. culates th worth a m Chins th

Peking Cal

Observer.

BY RUSSELL BAKER

WASHINGTON, May 7-The irony of George Wallace is that, having spent most of his governorship fighting the twentieth century, he is now closing it out with an act of breathtaking progressivism.

This, of course, is his decision

days, both commonly palling. T chines de

SOMEWB Somewhere beyone A Milook

the re

of the Russell subcommittee. Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/02/22: CIA-RDP01-01773R000100130069-5